

Draconian Emergency Laws will Remove Children from their Parents

by Jeremy James



In the Soviet Union, the entire population lived in dread of a knock on the door in the middle of the night. Someone may have reported a neighbor to the KGB, alleging that they overheard him or her making an unpatriotic or disparaging remark about the way the country was run. Such reports were commonplace, especially during the Stalinist era. Innocent people could spend several years in a work camp for stepping out of line or failing to make obeisance to the Communist authorities.

Those who felt they were likely to receive such a call would even have a bag packed and ready in the hall, knowing that they would be hustled away so speedily that there would be little opportunity to gather a few necessary items.

The system worked on fear. No-one felt secure. Even those who worked in privileged positions were never allowed to feel above suspicion. There was nothing rational about these arrests. Their seemingly random character made them all the more unsettling. They left a nervous populace in a state of emotional paralysis, censoring their opinions lest they be misconstrued, and taking care never to do anything that might attract the attention of a party official. An idle word spoken in jest could have tragic consequences.

The Planned Totalitarian System

The New World Order will be a totalitarian system. It too will run on fear and extreme social control. What many do not yet realize is that the system will also make use of random arrests, 're-education' and prolonged detention. However, these gross violations of our liberty will be disguised as necessary interventions by the state in order to protect its citizens. The knock on the door will come in the daytime and the person "detained" or "relocated" by the state could be one (or more) of your children.

This sounds absurd, doesn't it? How could any modern democracy justify such extreme behavior? It hardly seems possible.

Nevertheless, it is about to happen. How do we know? Because the state of Idaho recently made changes to its childcare regulations which anticipate a huge increase in the number of children who will be taken into state care.



Breaking up families – a goal of Communism

Before we present the evidence, we would urge those readers who have not yet done so to read our paper #231 (*Medical Tyranny as a Weapon to Break Up Families and Harm Children*). It sets out the background and dark rationale behind this coming event and how much of what has already happened in 2020 is pointing toward something far more sinister. We would be foolish to ignore the evidence that we've already seen, which is strongly indicative of the plan the Elite are following, but we would be insane to ignore the implications of the evidence we are about to present.

We would like to thank Ammon Bundy for posting a video (2 June) on this topic and alerting the public to what is happening. No other news outlet or online commentator would appear to have addressed the dramatic implications of the legislative changes made in Idaho or even drawn attention to the suspension of so many laws designed to protect children. (The video, *What are Governors Planning to do with our Children*, may be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gomisbgGmg&authuser=0>)



Governor's Proclamation, 23 March

The Governor's proclamation of 23 March 2020 suspended a large number of regulations which protect children in the care of the state, as well as children in the community. It is extremely difficult to imagine a scenario where so many protective provisions, which are essential to ensure the well-being of vulnerable children across the state, would need to be suspended. One could envisage circumstances where a genuine viral epidemic might place stress on resources and slow the delivery of services, but nothing that would require the suspension – the effective abolition – of the entire suite of services.

Some of the changes are so outrageous that it is hard to understand how any rational and well-intentioned public servant could even consider them.

For this reason we are convinced that the proclamation of 23 March is designed to facilitate an enormous increase in the number of children in state care, to the point where the continued delivery of even the most basic services cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, the expected collapse in standards will be so severe that parents must be denied all knowledge of how their children are being treated.



*Executive Department
State of Idaho*

*The Office of the Governor
Proclamation*

*State Capital
Boise*

WHEREAS, I issued a proclamation on March 13, 2020, declaring a state of emergency in the State of Idaho due to the occurrence and imminent threat to public health and safety arising from the effects of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19); and

WHEREAS, that Proclamation remains in effect today; and



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand and twenty and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred forty-fourth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred thirtieth.

*LAWRENCE DENNEY
SECRETARY OF STATE*

*BRAD LITTLE
GOVERNOR*

Extract from the Governor's Proclamation

The proclamation also implies that children who are currently in the care of their own parents, living in the family home, will be removed by the state and taken to a facility to which the parents will not have access. It is, in effect, a license to break up families, to repudiate the rights of the parents, and to transfer the rearing and education of their children to a state-controlled institution.

For people who have difficulty believing that the government of the United States has been taken over by an organized cabal who are determined to bring the country to its knees, the proclamation of 23 March should be a wake-up call. It goes far beyond the realm of a conspiracy, where some measure of doubt may still be justified, into a full-blown exercise in totalitarian power.

As you read the regulations and provisions which the Governor has suspended, you may need to pause and ask yourself whether the proclamation was extracted from a dystopian Marxist tract and given a veneer of respectability by attaching the state seal. We doubt whether many readers will get to the end without groaning in astonishment – or anger.

Summary of the changes made by the Governor

In the following table we summarize the main features of the changes made by the Governor. Specific information in relation to all of the changes is set out in **Appendices A and B**. Readers requiring additional confirmation may consult the original documentation at the official state website, *adminrules.idaho.gov*

No state guarantee of child care standards

In essence, the state will no longer guarantee a minimum standard for children in its care. If it is known that a child care facility, licensed by the state, is no longer acting in conformity with state law, the matter will not be pursued. Even where it is known that children may be endangered as a result, the state will no longer be obliged to intervene.

No staff training in child care

The state may employ child care staff who have no training whatever. Staff will receive no specific instruction in how to deal with child safety, child abuse (including sexual abuse), child neglect or abandonment.

No guaranteed minimum staffing level

The state can operate a facility with child-staff ratios that fall far below the existing minimum standard. For example, instead of having one member of staff for every 8 children in a daytime situation, the state could employ one per every 50 or 60 children, or even more. There is literally no minimum staff-child ratio to ensure the safety of children in state care. Furthermore, the state is not obliged to have additional staff on call should an emergency arise.

No fire safety standards

Fire safety regulations will not have to be observed in state-run facilities. (It is well known that, if allowed to develop for only a few minutes beyond the point where a smoke detector would have raised the alarm, a fire could sweep rapidly through a dormitory and claim dozens of lives.)

No minimum standard of accommodation

Even in the matter of bedrooms and bathroom facilities, the most basic standards are set aside. Girls may have to share sleeping accommodation with boys, or even staff members; large numbers of children could be crowded into rooms that are much too small to accommodate them safely and comfortably; and basic amenities such as adequate lighting and ventilation may not be provided. The state will not even guarantee that children in its care will have access to clean drinking water.

Children may be required to sleep on the floor or on makeshift beds with inadequate bedding. When the state refuses to guarantee that a child in its care will have a suitable bed to sleep in, we know something is seriously wrong.

High risk of sexual abuse

The state could also compel girls to share bathroom facilities with boys, and staff could use the same bathroom as the children. The scope for sexual abuse and pedophilia under these circumstances is all too apparent.

No visitation by or communication with parents

The state will no longer guarantee visitation rights to parents whose children are in state care. Parents will have no right of appeal. The state will not guarantee that the child in its care will be able to contact his or her parents by phone, online, or even in writing.

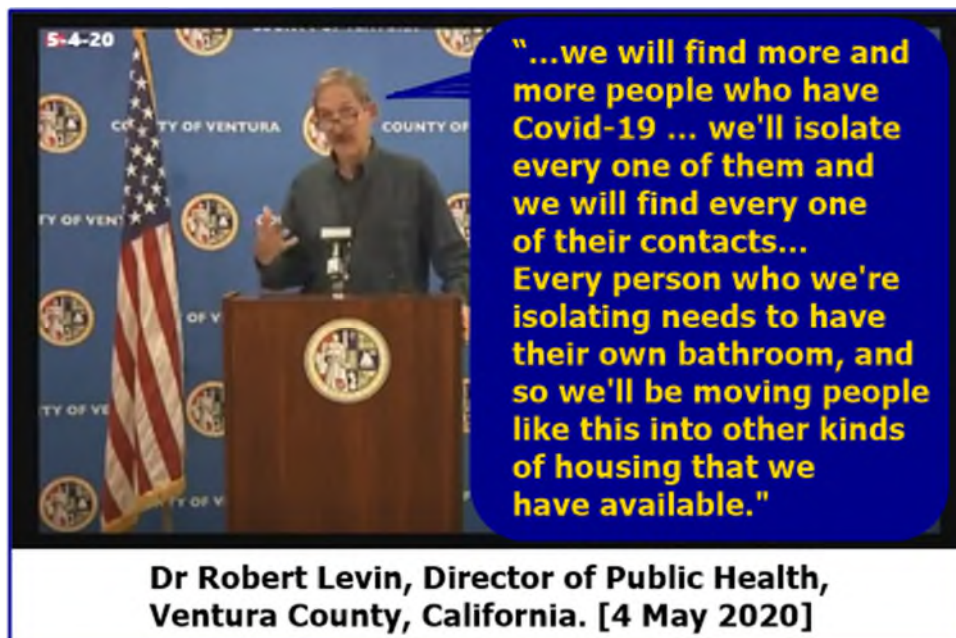
Where formerly the state claimed to encourage “frequent and regular contact between the child and parents and other family members,” under the proclamation of 23 March it won’t even guarantee that a child will be able to write to his or her parents. Neither will it assure parents that it has procedures in place to detect the abuse or neglect of children in its care. In a crisis situation a parent would normally be entitled to know exactly what kind of treatment their child is receiving from the state. This will no longer be possible.

No guaranteed health assessment

Institutions will no longer have procedures in place at the time of admission to identify children with a serious underlying health condition such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, or harmful food allergies. Such problems may not receive attention unless or until the child becomes ill.

No emergency community response

On top of all this, the state will no longer respond immediately if a child in the community is in a life-threatening or emergency situation, even if the authorities know that a child is being sexually abused.



The proclamation applies only to the state of Idaho, but there is no doubt that other states, all of whom are marching in step with the New World Order, will introduce similar provisions, if they have not done so already.

The ‘emergency’ may change but the Proclamation will not

The ‘emergency’ situation that prevails at present under Covid-19 may not necessarily be the same emergency situation under which these draconian provisions will operate. They may be invoked in response to a new type of pandemic, or where social unrest – from ‘race’ riots for example – reaches such a pitch that homes are burnt down and utilities sabotaged. It could even arise on foot of a major false flag attack on a large urban area, similar to the one discussed in our paper #206.

Whichever it proves to be, one thing is clear: The Elite are planning to do this fairly soon, possibly by end-2020. The obliteration of basic standards of care for children is so extreme and so inhumane that the public will likely be given little time to study them and assess the real agenda behind them.



Please warn all who will listen. This is cast iron proof that the 'conspiracy' is far advanced and that millions of Americans will shortly be blindsided by a catastrophe so severe that they will have no time to take evasive action.

Trust in Jesus. Pray for his guidance and protection. Ask him to watch over your children. If you are an unbeliever, ask him with all sincerity to open your understanding and show you who he really is. Don't delay. Don't make excuses. Time is running out.

"...seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the LORD'S anger." – Zephaniah 2:3

Jeremy James
Ireland
June 18, 2020

- SPECIAL REQUEST -

Regular readers are encouraged to download the papers on this website for safekeeping and future reference. They may not always be available. Papers for each year from 2009 to 2019 may also be downloaded in a single file, or possibly two, from www.archive.org (Use search term 'Jeremy James').

We are rapidly moving into an era where material of this kind may be obtained only via email. Readers who wish to be included on a future mailing list are welcome to contact me at the following email address:- **jeremypauljames@gmail.com**.

For further information visit www.zephaniah.eu

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APPENDIX A

List of changes made by Governor Little, 23 March 2020

Relevant Documents – titles below – may be obtained at adminrules.idaho.gov

16.06.01 - Rules Governing Family and Children's Services
16.06.02 - Rules Governing Standards for Child Care Licensing

Changes authorized by Governor Brad Little on 23 March 2020, to hold during the state of emergency declared on 13 March 2020 on foot of Covid-19. The table below, which accompanied the Governor's proclamation, lists the various elements of the child care protection regulations which are **suspended** during the emergency. These would normally apply to all children under the care of the state in Idaho. [We have added numerals in red to make it easier to locate the relevant regulation, as set out in **Appendix B.**]

Appendix to Proclamation Signed by Governor Little on March 23, 2020 Regarding Temporary Suspension of Administrative Rules		
Agency	IDAPA Chapter Number and Title	Specific Rule(s) or Rule Subpart(s) to Suspend
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	1	16.06.02.107, Suspension of Licenses
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	2	16.06.02.552, Employee and Volunteer Training
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	3	16.06.02.710.01-06, Staff Ratios
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	4	16.06.02.718, Fire Safety Requirements
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	5	16.06.02.721, Public Health District Inspection
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	6	16.06.02.729, Bathroom Facilities
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	7	16.06.02.730.01-03, Sleeping Rooms
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	8	16.06.02.731, Beds
screenshot		

Appendix to Proclamation Signed by Governor Little on March 23, 2020 Regarding Temporary Suspension of Administrative Rules

Agency	DDAPA Chapter Number and Title	Specific Rule(s) or Rule Subject(s) to Suspend
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	9	16.06.01.50.06, Visitation for Child's Parent(s) or Legal Guardian(s)
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	10	16.06.01.50.07, Notification of Change in Visitation
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	11	16.06.01.50.09., Notification of Right to Participate and Appeal
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	12	16.06.01.405.05(b), Contact with Child
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	13	16.06.01.405.05(c), Contact with Child
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	14	16.06.01.405.05 (d), Contact with Child
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	15	16.06.01.860, Procedures Following Adoptive Placements
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	16	16.06.01.020(c), Information, Referral and Screening
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	17	16.06.01.553., Assigning Reports for Safety Assessment
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	18	16.06.01.554.01, Response Priorities
16.06.01, Child and Family Services	19	16.06.01.447., Medication Examination upon Entering Alternative Care
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	20	16.06.02.102, Disposition of Applications
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	21	16.06.02.104, Mandatory Visitation
16.06.02, Child Care Licensing	22	16.06.02.107, Suspension for Circumstances Beyond Control of Foster Parent or Operator

screenshot

APPENDIX B

Details of the Child Care Regulations suspended on 23 March 2020

Screenshots of each regulation are provided as proof of their authenticity. If in doubt in any instance, please check the relevant documents on the official state website, ***adminrules.idaho.gov***

We include comments below each provision which explain plainly the implications of what the Governor authorised on 23 March.

1

107. SUSPENSION FOR CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND CONTROL OF FOSTER PARENT OR OPERATOR

When circumstances occur over which the foster parent or operator has no control including illness, epidemics, fire, flood, or contamination, which temporarily place the operation of the foster home, child care facility, daycare center, group daycare facility, family daycare home voluntarily licensed by the Department, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, children's camp, or children's agency out of conformity with Idaho law or with these rules, the license must be suspended until the nonconformity is remedied. (4-7-11)

Comment: The term “out of conformity with Idaho law” covers ANY law in the state of Idaho affecting the well-being and protection of children. Thus, if circumstances arise which cause the state child care service to no longer comply with any of these laws, there is no redress. The facility can continue to function. Even though it is known that children may be endangered as a result, there is no obligation on the state to intervene.

2

552. EMPLOYEE AND VOLUNTEER TRAINING.

Except for a licensed professional under contract with the organization, an organization must document that each new employee and volunteer, and current employee and volunteer whose job function significantly changes, and whose primary role requires interaction with children, receive at least twenty-five (25) hours of planned training before working independently. Orientation cannot be counted toward the required training hours. The training must include specific instruction in job responsibilities, policies and procedures, emergency procedures, child safety, child abuse, neglect, or abandonment, and the applicable licensing requirements. (7-1-09)

Comment: The state may employ child care staff who have no training whatever. Provision 552 sets a minimum standard, yet even that standard is suspended. Staff working at a child care facility will receive no specific instruction in how to deal with child safety, child abuse (including sexual abuse), child neglect or abandonment.

There must be written staff ratios for direct care staff to children and service workers to children. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, staff ratios must be as described in Subsections 710.01 through 710.06 of this rule.

(7-1-09)

01. Supervisor-Staff Ratio. At least one (1) staff supervisor for every twenty (20) direct care staff or fraction thereof.

(3-30-01)

02. Staff-Child Ratio-Daytime. At least one (1) direct care staff to every eight (8) children when children are awake and present, unless the presenting problems of the children in care are such that a ratio of one (1) to eight (8) is not sufficient to provide for the safety and treatment needs of the children. In that case, the ratio of direct care staff to children ratio must be increased to ensure the safety and treatment needs of the children are met.

(7-1-09)

03. Staff-Child Ratio-Sleeping Hours. At least one (1) awake direct care staff to twenty (20) children or fraction thereof during the children's normal sleeping hours in buildings housing children's sleeping quarters. If the presenting problems of the children in care are such that a ratio of one (1) to twenty (20) is not sufficient to provide for the safety and treatment needs of the children, then the ratio of direct care staff to children ratio must be increased to ensure the safety and treatment needs of the children are met.

(7-1-09)

04. Medical Emergency. At least one (1) staff on duty in a children's residential care facility who is certified to provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first aid for the age of the children in care.

(3-30-01)

05. Emergency Staff Access. When only one (1) direct care worker is on duty, an additional staff person must be available within ten (10) minutes or if assistance from law enforcement is available within ten (10) minutes an additional staff person must be available within thirty (30) minutes to assist with an emergency.

(7-1-09)

06. Service Worker or Social Worker Ratios. Except for non-accredited children's residential schools, at least one (1) service worker or social worker as defined in Section 011 of these rules needs to be available for every twenty (20) children in care or fraction thereof.

(7-1-09)

Comment: Staff who work in child care will confirm that these provisions, before they were suspended, represented the minimum level of resources that are needed to supervise and protect children in a large facility. They have all been set aside. The state can operate a facility with child-staff ratios that fall far below this minimum standard. For example, instead of having one member of staff for every 8 children in a daytime situation, the state could employ one per every 50 or 60 children, or even more. There is literally no minimum staff-child ratio to ensure the safety of children in state care. Furthermore, the state is not obliged to have additional staff on call should an emergency arise.

718. FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

A building which houses children must be inspected by a state certified fire inspector before being occupied and on an annual basis thereafter for compliance with the applicable Uniform Fire Code as described in Section 004 of these rules. A copy of the inspection must be maintained at the facility. (7-1-09)

01. Fire Extinguishers. Each building used to house children must have a minimum of one (1) 2-A-10BC type per floor, and if there is a kitchen on the floor, a fire extinguisher must be in or immediately adjacent to the kitchen. Each fire extinguisher must be inspected annually by a fire extinguisher service agency. (7-1-09)

02. Smoke Detecting Devices. There must be at least one (1) smoke detector on each floor of the facility, approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, installed and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer. (7-1-09)

03. Carbon Monoxide Detecting Devices. There must be at least one (1) carbon monoxide detecting device that is approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that is installed and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer. A facility that does not have equipment which produces carbon monoxide or does not have an attached garage is exempt from this requirement. (7-1-09)

Comment: As we examine each provision in turn, we can only stare in amazement at the wanton disregard for child welfare in the Governor's proclamation of 23 March. Fire safety, especially where young children are concerned, is always a major consideration in the design and management of a care facility. It is well known that a fire, if allowed to develop for only a few minutes beyond the point where a smoke detector would have raised the alarm, can sweep rapidly through a building and claim dozens of lives.

721. PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT INSPECTION.

The facility must provide documentation of an initial and annual inspection and approval by the applicable Idaho Public Health District addressing the following health and safety standards before a license for a facility used to house children will be issued. A copy of the inspection must be maintained at the children's residential care facility. (7-1-09)

01. Food Safety and Sanitation Standards. The facility must comply with IDAPA 16.02.19, "Food Safety and Sanitation Standards for Food Establishments." (7-1-09)

02. Drinking Water Systems. The facility must comply with IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems." (7-1-09)

Comment: The state will not even bother to ensure that children in its care will always have access to clean drinking water.

729. BATHROOM FACILITIES.

A building used to house children must have adequate, clean and easily accessible bathroom facilities. The number of toilets is one (1) per eight (8) females and one (1) per ten (10) males; bathtubs or showers is one (1) for each ten (10) individuals; washstands is one (1) for every five (5) individuals according to the Uniform Building Code applicable for the type of building and its use. There must be separate use of bathroom facilities for boys and girls over six (6) years of age. There must be separate bathroom facilities for staff. (7-1-09)

Comment: The suspension of this provision will allow the state to compel girls to share the same bathroom facilities with boys. It will even be possible for staff to use the same bathroom as the children. The scope for sexual abuse and pedophilia under these circumstances is all too apparent.

730. SLEEPING ROOMS.

Sleeping rooms in a building used to house children must meet the requirements in Subsections 730.01 through 730.03 of this rule. (7-1-09)

01. Size. At least seventy (70) square feet, exclusive of closet space, in a single occupancy room. In a multiple occupancy room, there must be at least forty-five (45) square feet per occupant, exclusive of closet space. Existing multiple occupancy sleeping rooms, may be approved relative to square feet per occupant until the room is remodeled or the building is extensively remodeled. There must be a minimum of three (3) feet between the sides of beds and two (2) feet at the end of the beds. (7-1-09)

02. Window Space. There must be sufficient window space for adequate natural light and ventilation. Emergency egress or rescue windows must comply with the State-adopted Uniform Building Code. (7-1-09)

03. Restrictions. A child and an adult cannot share a sleeping room except that a child under one (1) year of age may sleep in a room with an adult. A sleeping room must not be in a stairway, hallway, unfinished attic, unfinished basement, or in a separate building apart from staff supervision. There must be separate rooms for male and female residents. Sleeping rooms must be in close proximity to adult supervision. (7-1-09)

Comment: If these simple regulations are disregarded, then serious abuses are possible. Girls may have to share sleeping accommodation with boys, or even members of staff; large numbers of children can be crowded into rooms that are much too small to accommodate them safely and comfortably; and basic amenities such as adequate lighting and ventilation may not be provided.

8

731. BEDS.

Each child must have his own bed which has substantial support, a comfortable non-neoprene mattress and seasonally appropriate non-neoprene bedding. The bed must be equipped with railings when used for children under two (2) years of age. Over-and-under bunk beds must not be used for children under eight (8) years of age. Cribs must meet Consumer Product Safety Commission, Crib Safety Tips as described in Section 004 of these rules. (7-1-09)

Comment: Children may be required to sleep on the floor or on makeshift beds with inadequate bedding. When the most basic standards are suspended in this way, one must ask whether the proclamation of 23 March was deliberately designed to provoke parental anxiety and social unrest. When the state refuses to guarantee that a child in its care will have a suitable bed to sleep in, we know the system is broken. Even impoverished, under-developed countries would be ashamed to treat their children like this.

9

06. Visitation for Child's Parent(s) or Legal Guardian(s). Visitation arrangements must be provided to the child's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) unless visitation is contrary to the child's safety. (3-30-07)

10

07. Notification of Change in Placement. Written notification must be made within seven (7) days of a change of placement of the foster child if a child is relocated to another foster care setting. Notification must be sent to the child's parent(s) or legal guardian(s). When the child is an Indian child, written notification must also be sent to the child's Indian custodian(s), if applicable, and to the child's tribe. (3-29-12)

11

09. Notification of Right to Participate and Appeal. Written notification to the child's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) must be made regarding their right to discuss any changes and the opportunity to appeal if they disagree with changes in placement or visitation. (3-30-07)

Comment: The suspension of these provisions (9-11) is truly alarming. The state will no longer guarantee visitation rights to parents whose children are in state care. They won't even have a right of appeal. When, if ever, will the parents get to see their child? As we noted earlier, the proclamation of 23 March would appear to have been designed to increase parental anxiety, and even cause harm to families. If one factors in provision #14 below, which removes any guarantee that the child will be able to contact his or her parents by phone or online – or even in writing – we know we are dealing with something that is intentionally callous and inhumane.

12

b. The Department will have strategies in place to detect abuse or neglect of children in alternate care. (3-30-07)

Comment: The state will no longer assure parents that it has procedures in place to detect the abuse or neglect of children in its care. This is deeply troubling.

13

c. Regular contact with children placed in intensive treatment facilities, in or out-of-state, must occur at a minimum of once every ninety (90) days. (3-30-07)

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d. Frequent and regular contact between the child and parents and other family members will be encouraged and facilitated unless it is specifically determined not to be in the best interest of the child. Such contact will be face-to-face if possible, with this contact augmented by telephone calls, written correspondence, pictures and the use of video and other technology as may be relevant and available. (3-30-07)

Comment: See our comment at #11 above. The state is flipping from a position where it encourages “frequent and regular contact between the child and parents and other family members” to one where it cannot even guarantee that a child will be allowed to write to his or her parents.

860. PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT.

Following the adoptive placement, a period of support and supervision by the Department lasting at least six (6) months must be completed prior to the finalization of the adoption. In situations where a foster family has a significant relationship with a child and the child has been placed in their home for at least the last six (6) months, the supervisory period may be reduced to a minimum of three (3) months. The family services worker will make scheduled visits to the home at least monthly during this period to assist the child and the family in their adjustment to each other and will update the child's permanent record by means of monthly progress reports. When completion of the adoption is recommended by the field office and approved by the Permanency Program Specialist, the Department will request the prospective adoptive parent(s) contact their attorney. The regional family services worker will provide the attorney with the necessary documentation to file the petition for adoption. (3-30-07)

Comment: The state will no longer facilitate adoptions. The withdrawal or suspension of the above services is tantamount to the cessation of adoptive placements.

020. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS.

01. Information, Referral and Screening. All residents of the state of Idaho, regardless of the duration of their residency or their income are entitled to receive, upon referral or request: (3-30-07)

- a.** Accurate and current information about services to children and families provided through the Department. (3-18-99)
- b.** Referral to other appropriate public or private services available in the community; and (3-18-99)
- c.** A screening to determine service needs and safety threats that can be addressed through Family and Children's Services. (3-30-07)

Comment: In a crisis situation a parent would normally be entitled to know exactly what kind of treatment their child is receiving from the state. This will no longer be possible.

553. ASSIGNING REPORTS FOR RISK ASSESSMENT.

The Department shall assign all reports of possible abuse, abandonment and neglect of children for risk assessment, unless the field office has knowledge or information that discredits the report beyond a reasonable doubt. (3-30-01)

Comment: As we have already seen, the state will no longer prepare reports on the possible abuse or neglect of children in its care. This provision would normally require it to do so in respect of children in the community, but these too will cease. And even if a report is prepared it will not be followed up.

554. RESPONSE PRIORITIES.

The Department must use the following statewide standards for responding to allegations of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, using the determination of risk to the child as the primary criterion. Any variance from these response standards must be documented in the family's case file with a description of action taken, and must be reviewed and signed by the Family and Children's Services Supervisor. (3-30-07)

01. Priority I. The Department must respond immediately if a child is in immediate danger involving a life-threatening or emergency situation. Emergency situations include sexual abuse when a child may have contact with the alleged perpetrator and circumstances indicate a need for immediate response. Law enforcement must be notified and requested to respond or to accompany a family services worker. Every attempt should be made to coordinate the Department's assessment with law enforcement's investigation. The child must be seen by a Department family services worker, law enforcement, and medical personnel if applicable, immediately unless written regional protocol agreements direct otherwise. All allegations of physical abuse of a child through the age of six (6) or with profound developmental disabilities should be considered under Priority I unless there is reason to believe that the child is not in immediate danger. (3-30-07)

Comment: The state will no longer respond immediately if a child in the community is in a life-threatening or emergency situation, even if it is known that a child is being sexually abused. What can one say of a proclamation that suspends such a provision? (As I worked through this appalling document, I was continually reminded of Daniel's statement about the End Time: "...the wicked shall do wickedly... [Daniel 12:10])

447. MEDICAL EXAMINATION UPON ENTERING ALTERNATE CARE.

Within thirty (30) days of entering alternate care, each child will receive a medical examination to assess the child's health status, and thereafter according to a schedule prescribed by the child's physician or other health care professional. (5-3-03)

Comment: A child who shows signs of ill health will not be assessed by a medical professional and, by implication, may not receive suitable medical treatment. This means children with serious underlying health conditions such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, or harmful food allergies, may not receive proper attention.

See attached **Annexe** for details

Comment: The suspension of these provisions effectively abolishes the child care system within the community. No facility or daycare center can operate without a license. If a license cannot be renewed, the facility must close.

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104. MANDATORY VISITATIONS.

In accordance with Section 39-1217, Idaho Code, the Department or other licensing authority must visit, and must be given access to, the premises of each licensed foster home, licensed children's agency, licensed children's therapeutic outdoor program, and licensed children's residential care facility as often as deemed necessary or desirable by the Department to assure conformity with the requirements in this chapter of rules but, in any event, at intervals not to exceed twelve (12) months. (4-11-06)

Comment: The state will no longer inspect child care facilities in the community to ensure they are meeting the standards required.

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107. SUSPENSION FOR CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND CONTROL OF FOSTER PARENT OR OPERATOR.

When circumstances occur over which the foster parent or operator has no control including illness, epidemics, fire, flood, or contamination, which temporarily place the operation of the foster home, child care facility, daycare center, group daycare facility, family daycare home voluntarily licensed by the Department, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, children's camp, or children's agency out of conformity with Idaho law or with these rules, the license must be suspended until the nonconformity is remedied. (4-7-11)

Comment: This is a duplicate of #1 above.

Disposition of Applications

– regulation 20 in our sequence –

102. DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS.

The Department will initiate action on each completed application within thirty (30) days after receipt that addresses each requirement for the specific type of home, facility, or agency. Upon receipt of a completed application and study, the licensing authority will review the materials for conformity with these rules. (4-7-11)

01. Approval of Application. A license will be issued to any daycare center, group daycare facility, family daycare home voluntarily licensed by the Department, foster home, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, children's camp, or children's agency found to be in conformity with these rules governing the home or facility. The license is issued according to the terms specified in the licensing study and will be mailed to the applicant. (4-7-11)

02. Regular License. A regular license will be issued to any daycare center, group daycare facility, family daycare home voluntarily licensed by the Department, foster home, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, children's camp, or children's agency found to be in conformity with these rules governing the facility and will specify the terms of licensure, such as: (4-7-11)

- a. Full time or daycare; (3-30-01)
- b. The number of children who may receive care at any one (1) time; and (3-30-01)
- c. Age range and gender, if there are conditions in the foster home or children's residential care facility making such limitations necessary; (3-30-01)
- d. The regular license for a foster home, children's agency, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, or children's camp is in effect for one (1) year from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked earlier; (4-7-11)
- e. A regular license for a daycare center, group daycare facility, or family daycare home voluntarily licensed by the Department is in effect for two (2) years from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked earlier; and (4-7-11)

f. If the license for a foster home is for a specific child only, the name of that child will be shown on the foster home license. (3-30-01)

03. Waiver. A regular license may be issued to the foster home of a relative who has received a waiver of licensing rules provided: (4-7-11)

- a. The waiver is considered on an individual case basis; (3-30-01)
- b. The waiver is approved only for non-safety foster care rules; (7-1-09)
- c. All other licensing requirements have been met; (4-7-11)
- d. The approval of a waiver of any foster home rules requires the licensing authority to document a description of the reasons for issuing a waiver, the rules being waived, and assurance that the waiver will not compromise the child's safety; and (7-1-09)
- e. The approved waiver must be reviewed for continued need and approval at regular intervals not to exceed six (6) months. (7-1-09)

04. Variance. A regular license will be issued to a foster home, children's residential care facility or children's agency approved for a variance of a licensing rule provided: (4-7-11)

- a. The variance is considered on an individual case basis; (3-30-01)
- b. The variance is approved for a non-safety licensing rules; (3-30-01)
- c. The approval of a variance must have no adverse effect on the health, safety, and well-being of any child in care at the foster home or facility; (7-1-09)

d. The approval of a variance is documented by the licensing agency and includes a description of the reasons for issuing a variance and assurances that the variance will not compromise any child's health, safety, and well-being; and (7-1-09)

e. The approved variance must be reviewed for continued need and approval annually. (7-1-09)

05. Provisional License. A provisional license may be issued to a foster home, children's residential care facility, children's therapeutic outdoor program, children's camp, or children's agency when a licensing standard cannot be met but can be expected to be corrected within six (6) months, provided this does not affect the health, safety and well-being of any child in care at the home or facility. (3-21-12)

a. A provisional license will be in effect for not more than six (6) months. (4-7-11)

b. Only one (1) provisional license will be issued to a foster home, children's residential care facility, children's agency, children's therapeutic outdoor program, or children's camp in any twelve-month period of time under Section 39-1216, Idaho Code. (3-21-12)

06. Limited License. A limited license for a foster home may be issued for the care of a specific child in a home which may not meet the requirements for a license, provided that: (3-30-01)

a. The child is already in the home and has formed strong emotional ties with the foster parents; and (3-30-01)

b. It can be shown that the child's continued placement in the home would be more conducive to their welfare than would removal to another home. (3-30-01)

07. Denial of Application. In the event that an application is denied, a signed letter will be sent directly to the applicant by registered or certified mail, advising the applicant of the denial and stating the basis for

such denial. An applicant whose application has been denied may not reapply until after one (1) year has elapsed from the date on the denial of application. (4-7-11)

08. Failure to Complete Application Process. (7-1-09)

a. Failure of the applicant to complete the application process within six (6) months of the original date of application will result in a denial of the application. (7-1-09)

b. An applicant whose application has been denied for being incomplete may not reapply until after one (1) year has elapsed from the date on the denial of application. (7-1-09)